

DIRECTORY.

RAILROAD TIME, NEWMARKET

For the information of our Subscribers we publish the Time Table of the Northern Railroad Passenger Trains leaving NEWARK, going both North and South:-

Direction	Train	Time
Going South	Accommodation Train	8.30 A.M.
Going South	Mail Train	6.20 P.M.
Going North	Accommodation Train	7. P.M.
Going North	Mail Train	8.30 A.M.



F. W. Bathrick,
PROFESSOR OF MUSIC, Teacher of the Piano Forte and Melodion, Newmarket, C. W. 151

The "Merchants" Cheap Press,
CORNER KING AND YONGE STREETS, TORONTO.

At the Establishment where parties can obtain any quantity of Printing done on the shortest notice and at the cheapest rates.

FARRELL & JACQUES,
Printers, Designers, &c. 217

Dr. Mackett,
PHYSICIAN, Surgeon, &c., Acoucher, &c., Newmarket.

Misses McKinley,
MILLINERS AND DRESSMAKERS, Sharon, one door North of the Post Office. 151

MOORE'S HOTEL,
North Gwillimbury, Half-way between the village of Holland Landing and Sufon. Jan. 2, 1856. 3-1f.

John F. Davies,
ACCOUNTANT, Collector, Conveyancer, Land and General Agent, Commissionaire, C. W. Bradford.

Millinery and Dress Making
ESTABLISHMENT,
Main-Street, Newmarket.

MISS MAGUIRE
DEGS very respectfully to thank the Inhabitants of Newmarket and surrounding country, for the liberal patronage bestowed on her during the past year, whereby she is now enabled to purchase a stock of Goods of the best quality and

LATEST STYLE OF FASHION.
For superior to anything she has kept hitherto, Miss M. solicits a call from her patrons and others before purchasing elsewhere, being confident that her assortment will meet with the approbation of all.

Miss M. has just opened a choice variety of American
Straw Bonnets, Silk Vests, Fancy Watford and Diamond Jewellery, Plain and Embroidered Shawls, also a very great variety of Ladies' Bonnets, Ribbons, and Hosiery.

CLOAKS, MANTLES, &c., &c.
Of style, quality and price, well calculated to suit the taste of classes. She will keep constantly on hand a good supply of mourning, Bonnets, Caps and Collars.

Clock Mantle and Dress Patterns for sale.
Any person coming from a distance and choosing a Bonnet of any of the above mentioned Patterns, can have it made to any style in four hours from the time of ordering.

NEW PATENT WANTED.
Newmarket Dec. 18, 1855 151

THE CANADA
TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE.

The first number of the TWENTY-FIRST VOLUME will be issued on the first of January, 1856. As usual it will appear twice a month, free of postage, at the low price of Half a Dollar, (25 cts) a year, payable in advance. The publisher again offers to agents and friends who may forward twenty subscribers, with the cash, a copy of that very useful book, "Mapleton, or more Work for the Maine Law; or if they have already received that, some other work of equal value, and a copy the *Advocate* gratis.

All who send six subscribers and upwards with the cash in advance, will be entitled to a copy of the *Advocate* gratis.

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It will contain official lists of all the Patents granted at Washington, with their claims, besides notices of the most valuable new inventions for which patents have been issued.

Its contributors are men of acknowledged scientific attainments and extensive practical knowledge, so that all may read not only with interest, but with profit and advantage.

The *Inventor* is published monthly. It contains thirty-two pages, illustrated with large numbers of original engravings and with index and title pages, will form an elegant yearly volume of 400 pages.

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THE MONTREAL WITNESS,
Weekly Review & Family Newspaper.

THE Witness is divided into the following departments; viz:-First page, News, second and third pages, articles selected from a great variety of the best English, American and Canadian papers-fourth and fifth pages, Editorial and communicated articles and paragraphs-sixth page, Mother's department, Young Man's department, and Agricultural department-seventh page, Miscellaneous, consisting of poetry, religious and useful articles and extracts-eight page, Commercial articles, prices, current and advertisements.

The *Canadian Review*, a monthly paper occupied with reviews of and extracts from New Books, and the *Canadian Messenger and Journal of Missions*, also a monthly paper, will both be sent without charge to subscribers for the *Montreal Witness*.

The *Witness* is published on Wednesday morning in time for the early mails, and the price per annum is \$12.60; if sent to the office strictly in advance, 10s. Five copies will be sent to one address for \$58. All communications to be sent to and addressed, **JOHN DOUGALL,**
Witness Office, Montreal.

2 Jan. 1856.

POETRY.

THE SONG OF THE CAMP.

BY BAYARD TAYLOR.

"Give us a song!" the soldiers cried,
The outer trenches guarding;
When the heated guns of the camps allied
Grew weary of bombarding.

The dark Redan, in silent scorn,
Lay grim and threatening under;
And the tawny mound of Malakoff
No longer belched its thunder.

There was a pause. The guardman said:
"We storm the forts to-morrow;
Sing while we may, another day
Will bring enough of sorrow."

"They lay along the battery's side,
Below the smoking cannon—
Brave hearts from Severn and from Clyde,
And from the banks of Shannon.

They sang of love, and not of fame;
Forgot was Britain's glory;
Each heart recalled a different name,
But all sang "Annie Laurie."

Voice after voice caught up the song,
Until its tender passion
Rose like an anthem high and strong—
Their battle-cries confession.

Dear girl, her name he dared not speak,
Yet as the song grew louder,
Something upon the soldiers cheek
Washed off the stains of powder.

Beyond the darkening ocean burned
The bloody sun-set embers,
While the Crimean valleys learned
How English love remembers.

And once again a fire of hell
Rained on the Russian quarters,
With scream of shot, and burst of shell,
And howling of the mortars.

And Irish Nora's eyes are dim
For a singer, dumb and gory;
And English Mary mourns for him
Who sang of "Annie Laurie."

Ah! soldiers! to your honoured rest
Your truth and valor bearing;
The bravest are the tenderest—
The loving are the daring.

MISCELLANEOUS.

My First Temptation.

THE STORY OF A CLASSMATE.

At an early age I lost my father, and as he left us with but little of this world's goods, it soon became necessary that I should find some employment. I was then thirteen years of age, and not very stout or strong, but yet with a will to do anything that could be found for me to do. At length my mother made an arrangement with a Carpenter by the name of Morris, and I was taken into his shop as an apprentice.

With him I remained two years, but at the end of that time I became so worn down by hard work imposed upon me, that my mother resolved I should remain there no longer. My sister Lucy, who was two years older than myself, had long detected my failing strength—and it was mainly through her efforts that I was removed from the place, for I should never have complained.

I was now fifteen—tall, slim, and pale, and I knew that I could not stand any sort of work which taxed my physical strength to any great extent. But fortune favoured me. A Mr. Joseph Evered, who kept a dry good store near by, was in want of a salesman, and through my sister's influence, I obtained the place. Mr. Evered, had a daughter, Julia, about my own age, who was very intimate with Lucy, and it was by her intercessions with her father that Lucy gained the point.

I was duly installed into my place, and was soon happy and contented, for my employer was kind, and an intimacy soon sprang up between myself and Julia, which afforded me a purer bliss than I had ever before experienced. Thus matters passed on for a year, and at the end of that time my health was restored, and I had so far gained upon the confidence of Mr. Evered that he most trusted me with some of his most particular business.—Only one thing troubled me. It was not receiving such wages as my services entitled me to. In fact, I was in debt. I had purchased a suit of clothes in the neighbourhood, and was owing for them. The tailor wanted his money, and I had promised him he should have it at a certain time; but that time came and passed, and I could not pay him. He threatened, and I promised anew. Oh, how many times I wished that I had not bought those clothes. I could have got along without them, and I resolved that never again would I buy anything which I could not pay for on the spot. But that did not help the case.

One evening I sat alone in the store. It was Saturday evening, and the day had been a busy one. We had sold a great quantity of goods, and the money-drawer was well filled. Slowly a dawning rose before me. He pointed to the money-drawer, and whispered there are the means for paying your debt! I knew that Mr. Evered had no knowledge of the amount of money there, for he knew not how much I had sold. I could take even fifty dollars and he did not know it, for I had sold a quantity of stuff which he had no account of. I had promised the tailor that he should have the money that very night, and I had planned to get Mr. Evered to advance me the necessary sum. I had not been spending money foolishly, but from my poor pittance I supported my mother, and that ate it all up.

For a long while I sat and looked upon that drawer, and all the while the tempter was persuading me. I knew that young clerks often did such things, and that necessity sometimes compelled them to do it—at least, so I then thought. How could I meet my creditor again without the money? I could not, and at length I resolved that I would not. I arose and went to the drawer, I opened it, and saw the

bank notes which had been fairly jammed in there. I counted out twenty dollars! My hand trembled, and my heart beat quickly. I thrust the notes into my pocket, and then hastened back to my seat, and ere long afterwards my employer entered.

"Well, Charles," said he, "I guess we'll shut up now."

I arose and went out, and put up the shutters, and when I came back I found Mr. Evered engaged in counting the money.—As I approached him, he eyed me with a sharp searching look, and I trembled like an aspen.

"What ails you?" he asked.

"Nothing, sir, I answered, trying to compose myself.

"But there must be something the matter," he resumed, "for you look as pale as a ghost."

"I am tired," I said.

"Well, well, you have worked hard today, and you may go. I'll attend to the rest."

With a desperate endeavor to compose myself, I thanked him for his kindness, and then seized my hat and left the store. The fresh air revived me somewhat, and I hurried on to the tailor's. I paid my bill, and for a moment my heart was lighter; but it was only for a moment. When I reached the street again, the thought of what I had done came upon me with overwhelming force, and I was miserable. When I reached home I professed to be sick, and retired at once. But my mother, sick and weak herself, came up to my bed, and wanted to mix me some medicine. She gave me a simple preparation, drew up the close snugly about me, and having kissed me, she said: "Be careful Charles, for 'twould be painful indeed to have you sick. God keep and bless you. Good night."

Oh, how these last words rang in my ears. What would my mother say—how would she feel—if she knew that her son was a thief? It was a long while before I could give the word shape or form, but it came at last. I could not keep it back.—"Thief! thief! rang in my soul till an agony was upon me so intense that all other conceptions of pain were as nothing. The night passed away in sleepless, phantom-making restlessness; and when the morning came I arose and walked out before my mother or sister was up. I did not return until breakfast was ready, and then I had to overcome all the outward signs of my distress, that little remark was made upon it. But the worm was naving at my heart.

That afternoon I went with my sister to meeting; as I entered the little church, I met the gaze of Mr. Evered. He watched me sharply, and I saw marks of pain in his face. After the service was over, I saw him in conversation with the tailor. I noticed how earnestly they spoke—and once I saw the tailor point his finger towards me. I felt sure, then, that all was discovered!

"For mercy sake, Charles, what is the matter?" cried Lucy, as she caught my arm.

"He's faint! he's faint!" I heard a low, tremulous voice; and on turning, I saw Julia Evered. She was frightened—and at that moment came the conviction that she loved me. But that other thought came with it; and then I knew she would ere long despise me!

"Stick and faint I hurried away, and to all the anxious inquiries of Lucy, I only replied that I was not well. Oh, how miserable I felt, for I knew that my employer had detected the theft. His gaze at me in church was proof enough; but his conversation with the tailor made it sure. That evening I dared not go to church, and my mother worried over me. If she would only have let me alone, I might have been less miserable; but she clung close to me, and I had to lie to her—the first falsehood I ever spoke to that noble woman!

Another night of reckless agony, and then I came to the severest part of all. I must meet my employer! It was late when I descended to the kitchen, and I found my mother as pale and deathly as death itself. For a moment I forgot my own pain, and hastened to her side. She gazed up into my face with such a look as I hope I may never see again.

"Don't ask me any questions, Charles," she said, "but go at once to the store. Mr. Evered wants you immediately."

I could not ask a question—I could not speak. Without breakfast—without waiting to see Lucy—I started from the house. People whom I met gazed at me sharply, and once I heard the word thief pronounced! Oh, Evered had told the story of my crime! How could he?—No, no, 'twas the tailor who had told it, for my employer would never have done it. Yet it was known. I stopped, and suddenly the thought of flight occurred to me. Why had I not thought of it before? Why should I stay longer where shame, and shame only, could be mine? I turned to flee, and just then my sister came rushing after me, with her hair floating wildly in the morning air, and her face as pale as death.

"O, Charles," she uttered, "come with me at once! Come, come, our mother is dying!"

My sister seized my hand, and by force dragged me away. I reached my home, I knew not how, for my reason had almost left me. Into the little bed-room Lucy dragged me and there lay my mother, stark and cold.

"O, Charles you have killed her!" sobbed my sister, as she threw herself upon the bed. "She could not stand your disgrace!"

One moment I gazed upon the pale, cold form, and then a wild uncertainty broke from my lips. I plunged madly upon the bed.

"Charles! Charles!"

"I started up. I felt a heavy hand upon my shoulder, and again my name was called. "What is the matter? Come rouse up. For mercy's sake what ails you?"

It was Evered who spoke. I was still sitting upon the stool behind the counter, but my head had fallen forward upon a pile

of goods that lay heaped up before me. Instinctively I cast my eyes upon the money-drawer, and slowly the truth worked its way to my mind. A cold clammy sweat was upon my brow, a pain in my limbs, and I trembled like an aspen.

"What ails you, Charles? Mr. Evered kindly asked.

"My soul—such a dream! I involuntarily gasped.

"Well, well—if it's nothing worse than that I am glad. But come I want to have a few words of conversation with you before you go."

I was fully aroused now. I looked at the drawer, though many times ere I could fully realize that I was safe. The tempter had come, but an angel had met and beaten him away. The doors and shutters were closed, and then my employer sat down by my side.

"Well, Charles," he commenced, "Julia has been telling me this afternoon that you wholly support your mother."

"Yes, sir," I tremblingly answered. "My sister thus far has only been able to support herself, and the rest comes on me."

"But how do you get along? Surely, your salary here is not sufficient."

"It has been sufficient, sir, to find us in food and fuel. For—clothing—I have—"

"Run in debt, eh?"

"Yes, sir; but I will never do it again. I will go ragged, if need be, but I will not run in debt."

"Right, right, my boy! But we will fix that all right now. I have been thinking for some time of increasing your pay, and I will do so now—not only so, but I must put it back to where I first thought of it, and that was three months ago. Let's see. Three dollars a week for thirteen weeks would be thirty-nine dollars," said he. "Will that square you up?"

"O, yes, sir, and more too?"

"O, yes, sir, and more too?"

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"O, yes, sir, and more too?"

"O, yes, sir, and more too?"

"O, yes, sir, and more too?"

In this condition he reached the penitentiary.

"What place is this?"

"A chair factory—jump out and take a look."

"Chair factory! I want no chair factories. I tell you again, I've got business on the Cherry Valley turnpike, and can't fool away my time in looking at rat-tan."

The protest, however, did no good. The old gent was bundled out. He was marched into the receiving room, where he was astonished past belief. He was undressed, and before he could enter a protest, was soused in a bathing tub, rubbed down with a soft brick, and installed into "the cussedest pair of trousers he ever saw."

He was then registered and sent to the shop for a job of work. Here his indignation broke out afresh, and was rapidly leading to a rebellion, when one of the keepers proposed to give him "a showering."

"Instead of that he was locked up in a cell. This finished up the business on Tuesday evening. On Wednesday, Mr. Pillsbury was down the street, called at the Police Office, and entered into conversation with Whalen.

"Got a queer old customer at the penitentiary?"

"Who is he?"

"That old fellow I took up yesterday."

"What! the old man with the bundle, who sat in the back part of the wagon?"

"The same. He is the queerest acting prisoner I ever saw."

"Prisoner! why he is no prisoner. He is an old chap that got into the wagon for the purpose of riding to the top of Washington street."

"How did he get into the wagon?"

"I told him he might. Didn't he tell you?"

"Of course not. I would not give him a chance."

The result of this interview may be very easily guessed. Mr. P. discovered that he had made a mistake, and made a speed to rectify it. As soon as he could return to the penitentiary he released the old gent, and apologised.

The old man said—

"Want no apologies; man that shaves my head has got to pay for it."

Saying this, the old gent seized his bundle, slung it to the wall, and came into the city. He called at the police office and made the acquaintance of Counsellor Brice. Brice heard the story, and immediately commenced a suit for false imprisonment. He lays the damages at \$5,000. The old gent resides at Burlington. His name is S. W. Sheppard. Should a verdict be rendered against Captain P., Barney Whalen should at least "go halves." Let us hope that he will do so.—*State Police Tribune.*

Thurlow W. Brown, editor of the *Cayuga Chief*, recently journeyed from Auburn to Wisconsin, and this is one of his notes by the way:—"Speaking of crop shops, bring to mind an incident which occurred at—

A young well dressed gentlemanly appearing man, with a lovely wife and child had journeyed on the same train with us from Buffalo. At—, in spite of the earnest and fearful protestations of his wife, he would leave the depot, as he said "on business." From the wife's manner, we readily guessed what she thought his business was. For a long hour she stood, with her boy in her arms, awaiting his return, the tears in spite of all her efforts, silently dropping upon the cheek of her sleeping infant. He came just as the train started, drunk. He lurched toward the platform, fell upon the rail, and his head was severed from his body! Never in life shall we forget the expression of the wife's countenance, as she stood a moment her features pale and ghastly, and then fell senseless upon the gory and smoking form of her husband. The wail of the fatherless boy, touched every heart, for not one who looked upon the scene could refrain from weeping. Had an assassin robbed the wife and child of a husband and father at such a moment, the enraged populace would have lynched him on the spot. But he was killed "by authority." He died a legal death. The outcry was increased. The price of a barrel was in the run-seller's till. A few pennies worth of property was saved to him, but a husband father, and citizen destroyed. The crushing blow fell upon the innocent and defenceless among strangers. This butchery is but one of that sort having record in the history of rum-selling. To put an end to it we are told would violate the constitution, destroy property, and outrage the rights of the citizen and his domicile. We looked upon that woman, as she was taken like a dead one from the headless corpse, her heavy hair clotted with the blood that had just geyted from the pulsing heart, and felt fresh hatred against a damnable business and all its apologists and abettors. I thought of Seymour, and thanked God that he no longer stands between the people of New York and the scourge which burdens them."

TO MAKE A BALDY HORSE DRAW.

The *London Times* gives a remedy which has proved successful. After all sorts of means was tried and failed, it was suggested that a simple remedy used in India should be tried—that is, to get a small rope and attach it to one of the fore feet of the stubborn animal, the person holding the end of the rope to advance a few paces, taking with him the horse's foot and as a matter of course the horse must follow. The suggestion was at first ridiculed; but at last a rope was brought and applied as described, when the horse immediately advanced, and in a few minutes was out of sight, much to the amazement of the crowd. The experiment is simple and worth a trial.

A young man residing at Dorchester, died Saturday morning last, from dysentery and cholera. He had a pair of "stand up" trousers made so tight that they stopped the circulation of the blood, and mortification set in, resulting in a speedy death. A coroner's inquisition exculpated the tailor from all blame. Shocking!

FACTS FOR FARMERS.

Farmer's Gardens.

CHOICE VEGETABLES.—What pleasures the garden yields! Who shall recount all the joy flowing from the culture of beautiful garden plants, and the delicious refreshment they afford in summer, the sustenance furnished by them in winter. Why is it then that so many farmers neglect their gardens, and so few have choice vegetables and fruits in the plan patch now dignified by the title of garden? The merchant, the professional man, the gentleman-at-ease, in this great metropolis, pay largely of the products of their labor, or the income of their respective properties, for the luxuries every garden will afford with a small outlay of time, labor, and money on the part of the farmer and his sons, or even his wife and daughters—for some ladies delight to trim choice fruit trees, train delicate vines, or plant and tend choice vegetables, providing the most laborious portion be performed by some of the sterner sex. The life of a farmer's family may be rendered more healthful, besides the expenses will be materially reduced, by providing a full supply of choice and substantial vegetables. The farmer may and should enjoy all the luxuries (not injurious to good health) which the wealthy men of the city do; certainly those which can be produced on their own farms. A garden varying from one quarter acre to an acre in extent, according to the size of the family, will produce all the fine vegetables, raspberries, strawberries, currants, dwarf pears and apples they could consume, and have plenty to give to friends.

We do not wish our readers to suppose that there are not many who already enjoy these advantages, but we now write for a large number who have neglected these opportunities, or have really not known them; Drive out into the country from the city or village, examine all the farms you pass, on your return home recount the number of really good gardens you have seen—they will not exceed one in five, at the lowest figure; and you will find hundreds, say, thousands of farmers who scarcely plant a garden crop till all the field crops have been placed in the ground; thus denying to themselves the health-giving-vegetables so necessary to the system in early spring, and living on the more costly meat products, increasing their family expenses, and rendering the presence of a physician more necessary. Need we dilate on this subject—one which every reasonable person will agree is viewed aright by us?

Now to gardening; we are applied to for information in regard to preparation of soil, manures to be applied, kind of seed to be planted, and the time for the performance of all these operations. We also have letters asking about the finer or rarer kinds of vegetables. We will try to answer as many of the questions as can be replied to in a short article.

I. SELECTION AND PREPARATION OF SOIL.—For a vegetable garden, an eastern or south-eastern exposure should be secured, if possible, so as to avail of the early morning sun the whole growing season, and to secure an earlier maturity of crops. For some of the more tender varieties of fruits, a cold western or north-western exposure is best, because the huds are thus kept back till after the late spring frosts, whereas, if in a warm exposure, they come forth in early spring only to be destroyed by the first biting air. The surface of the ground should be level, or nearly so, to prevent the washing away of the fine soil during heavy showers of strong spring floods. The soil should be clayey enough to remain moist without packing, and sandy enough to be friable and readily worked with ordinary tools. If the soil be too wet or clayey it cannot be worked early in spring. A good loam, not naturally wet, and with a warm exposure, may be worked as soon as the first frost is out of the ground and the surface is nicely dried. If the soil be wet, it should be thoroughly underdrained, and all stones, stumps and other obstructions entirely removed.

In breaking a new piece of ground for forming a garden, plow it deeply with a surface plow, running a subsoil plow in the bottom of every furrow to its greatest depth, and plant the whole earth with round potatoes, having previously manured with a heavy coating of well decomposed barnyard manure. The next season the soil will be fit for garden use. If the soil be inclined to pack, or contains too much clay, it should be thrown up in ridges in the autumn, and remain exposed to frost during the whole winter. The freezing and thawing will render it loose and free for the spring work, and the expense will be equal to the use of a strong team and heavy plow where the plot is large, or good spading in a small garden stocked with fruit-trees and bushes, where animals cannot be introduced.

The Governor General has issued a Proc.

Wednesday, the 4th June, as a public holi-

VESSELS FOR MUNITIONS OF WAR.—The Admiralty have given notice at Lloyd's that vessels were required to convey 8 tons of powder and ball ammunitions; 600 lbs. of powder and ball ammunitions; 232 tons of powder and ammunition, ball cartridges and live shells, to Montevideo.

ension of friendly intercourse between two

Washington, May 6.

latoy's consol prevailed. Though I have

positive knowledge on the point, it is my impression that Gen. Cushing has joined those conservative division of the Cabinet which opposes the seals against filibuster influence. Many reasons concur to favour this policy of non-inaction. In the first place it may be too late to intervene for or against General Walker and his impromptu filibuster administration, for Gen. Walker may have passed beyond the scenes of armed diplomatic strife. At the last dates, his affairs were rapidly approaching a crisis. If taken, he has undoubtedly shared the fate of the early war

the maximum on both sides to give no quar-

er. Only in the last battle Walker's orders were to take no prisoners, and a gentlemanly man, a friend of Walker, and who was almost an eyewitness of the high incident, informs me that so remorsefully was Walker carried out, that 30 or 40 men were slain in the house by the pistols of Walker's men after resistance had ceased.

Thursday, May 15.—Yesterday afternoon Secretary Carey sent for M. Caroleota executive minister from Nicaragua, as an act of courtesy to him, and to inform him the determination of the Administration to receive Padre Villalobos as Minister from Nicaragua.

M. Caroleota complained of it as violating the law of God and the law of nations, and entered his solemn protest against the proceeding, and informed Mr. Carey that he should prepare an expose of all the facts which should be communicated by him to the members of the diplomatic corps resident near this Government.

NEW YORK, May 16.

The reports of the proceedings of Congress have been received. The most interesting feature of the business took place after the adjournment was signed and immediately previous

shape of an interchange of opinion on subjects of European interest. (Quoted in *Washington Post*, 1962, p. 1.)

invited the Plenipotentiaries to this invitation, rebuffed of sentiment, and himself went forward on the ground referring to the disturbed condition of Greece and Italy, and recommending that suggestions to rule more mild should be conveyed to the Italian Government. In this recommendation the Plenipotentiaries more or less heartily agreed. Count Cavour on behalf of Sardinia demanded that a Secular Government be established in the Roman Legation, and that those Austrian troops be withdrawn, inasmuch as their presence in Italy disturbs the equilibrium and constitutes a real danger for Saragines. This speech led to some sharp words

representatives but it ended in nothing. Count
Calewski threw out a cunning bait to en-

up the Congress into a measure of repression against the Belgian Press, but Lord Aberdeen refusing in cold terms to lend the influence of England to any measure tending to check freedom of opinion. Walworth backed out of the proposition in the best manner he could. The Penitentiaries were discussed and assented to a new declaration of war, now agreeing that neutral flags shall make no longer a safe asylum for the contraband of war. That commercial cargoes shall be free even under an enemy's flag; that blockades to be accepted must be effective, and that privateering shall be abolished. For these important principles the Penitentiaries gave the adhesion of their Governments, Russia qualifying her assent in a matter of privateering.

ratios:—

May you, dear children, find the faith when you have it.
There is indeed little faith at present in those
saying, "The faith, my dear children, is
falling down." [Here his Lordship became
deeply affected, and was suffused in tears
at the end of the address.] May you at
least still preserve it. Continue to love
your pastor, and in loving him you will love
me, and through me the Church of Christ.
You, my dear children, can love the
Church who does not love the parish priest.
You cannot love God, nor the Church, nor
the Pope, nor your Bishop, unless you love
your priest. I know you love your pas-

th priests and people will sing a *Te Deum*
Almighty God for the blessings of Peace.

interfered upon the world through the intercession of Mary of the Immaculate conception. I have the happiness to announce to you that the arrival amongst us of a holy monk, the Father Alexis, who comes to the salvation of souls by living with zeal for the salvation of souls. He was my friend nearly eight years; I have sought him for me for the last six, but obstacles continually presented themselves. At length, through the kindness of the Pope and the Propaganda is here. My dear all, my dear people, your youth and old age, your men and women, which is not all, in the name of the Father, and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost, Amen.—*Mirror.*

THE REPRESENTATION QUESTION.—A discussion on Representation according to popu-

tion of Mr. Brown, "that the census of the people of Canada be taken on the 12th

may, 1857.³⁰ The Ministry strongly opposed the motion, and succeeded in voting it down. During the debate, the Hon. Mr. Spence said that "Upper Canadians had always received ample justice from Lower Canadians, and that Upper Canadians should extend justice to Lower Canadians in return."³¹ What arant nonsense to come from a man like Spence. Do Upper Canadians receive justice from Lower Canadians when every measure calculated for our welfare—whether which in the slightest degree interferes with their conscientious scruples—is crushed by their votes! Oh! Spence, what recreancy! What inconsistency!—*Ayr Observer*.

NEWMARKET, May 22, 1856.
 FALL WHEAT, 6s 6d @ 5s 2d.
 SPRING WHEAT, 6s 6d @ 5s 2d.
 OATS, 2s 6d @ 2s 4d.
 PEAS, 3s 6d @ 3s 4d.
 BARLEY, 3s 6d @ 3s 4d.
 POTATOES, 2s 6d @ 2s 4d.
 BEANS, 3s 6d @ 3s 4d.
 LENTILS, 3s 6d @ 3s 4d.
 CORN, 2s 6d @ 2s 4d.
 CLOVER, 2s 6d @ 2s 4d.
 TREFOIL, 2s 6d @ 2s 4d.
 HAY, 10s 6d @ 10s 4d.
 COUNTRY, 10s 6d @ 10s 4d.

Toronto, May 21, 1856.
 FLOUR, 3s 6d @ 3s 4d.
 WHEAT, 7s 6d @ 7s 4d.
 OATS, 2s 6d @ 2s 4d.
 PEAS, 3s 6d @ 3s 4d.
 BARLEY, 3s 6d @ 3s 4d.
 POTATOES, 2s 6d @ 2s 4d.
 BEANS, 3s 6d @ 3s 4d.
 LENTILS, 3s 6d @ 3s 4d.
 CORN, 2s 6d @ 2s 4d.
 CLOVER, 2s 6d @ 2s 4d.
 TREFOIL, 2s 6d @ 2s 4d.
 HAY, 10s 6d @ 10s 4d.
 COUNTRY, 10s 6d @ 10s 4d.

New York, May 20, 1856.
 FLOUR, 3s 6d @ 3s 4d.
 WHEAT, 7s 6d @ 7s 4d.
 OATS, 2s 6d @ 2s 4d.
 PEAS, 3s 6d @ 3s 4d.
 BARLEY, 3s 6d @ 3s 4d.
 POTATOES, 2s 6d @ 2s 4d.
 BEANS, 3s 6d @ 3s 4d.
 LENTILS, 3s 6d @ 3s 4d.
 CORN, 2s 6d @ 2s 4d.
 CLOVER, 2s 6d @ 2s 4d.
 TREFOIL, 2s 6d @ 2s 4d.
 HAY, 10s 6d @ 10s 4d.
 COUNTRY, 10s 6d @ 10s 4d.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.

The undersigned Merchants, Storekeepers and Tradesmen of Newmarket, beg to notify the public that on Saturday next, being the Queen's Birthday and a General Holiday throughout the Province, they will close their stores and places of business—
 Jos. Cavell, Donald Sutherland, Moses Bogart, R. H. Smith, W. Roe, Mary Kirkpatrick, Thomas Nixon, Charles Burnie, E. Hughes, S. Beeche, Mary Burns, John Walsh, Jas. Hodge, John Townley, E. Jackson, Thos. Conron, Dr. Nash, John Davidson, William Wallis, J. B. Caldwell, Jacob Rinehart, Wm. Carline, Mary Faughnan, A. M. Hall, S. Reddhead, R. Brodie, Thos. Borough, North York Sentinel Office, George Mottimore, J. Botsford, and T. Botsford.
 Newmarket, May 20th, 1856. 23

SHARON.

We have concluded to set our Union Table as before, on the 7th of June, 1856. We wish to commence at eleven o'clock—Tea at half-past one. It is desirable that tickets should be received in the morning, or before tea, as money received at the door is attended with more difficulty than tickets.
 In humble strains we crumb alone,
 We take our cup and thank God,
 Union and peace we do intend,
 Nor seek nor party to offend;
 And all that please with us to join,
 May so improve the present time.
 DAVID WILSON.
 Sharon, May 20, 1856. 23

FOR SALE.

A very eligible dwelling House in the Village of Newmarket. It is well situated in the best part of the Village, and has a sufficient number of rooms to accommodate two families. Terms liberal.
 For further particulars apply to
 A. BOULTBEE, 1
 Newmarket. 221f

SPRING IMPORTATIONS.

JOSEPH CAWTHRA,
 CORNER OF MAIN AND WATER-STREETS,
 NEW MARKET.

THE Subscriber begs to inform the inhabitants of Newmarket, and the public in general, that he has received the greater part of his Spring and Summer Stock of STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

which he purports selling at the lowest remunerating prices. In Ladies' dress material, in particular, the selection will be found in good taste, and adapted to the requirements of the season. The following embraces a part of the Stock, viz.:
 Plain and Fancy Poplins,
 do. do. Batistes,
 Alma Checks, and Robe Dresses,
 Plain & Figured Glaces, and Gros de Naples,
 do. do. Cashmeres,
 Printed Muslins,
 Swiss Ginghams,
 Brilliants,
 Shawls,
 Parasols,
 Straw Bonnets,
 Laces,
 Ribbons,
 Gloves,
 Hosiery,
 Dress Trimmings,
 Hosiery, &c., Broadcloths,
 Plain and Fancy Cashmeres, Vestings, &c.
 Also, an assortment of
 GROCERIES,
 Including London made Pickles and Sauces.

WINE AND LIQUORS,

Crockery,
 Hardware, Nails, Glass,
 Putty, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, &c.
 Newmarket, May 14, 1856. 221f.

BIBLE DEPOSITORY.

BIBLES and TESTAMENTS can be had at the Society's prices upon application to Thomas Nixon, at the Bible Depository, opposite Hewitt's Hotel Newmarket.
 April 8, 1856. 17

PIANO FOR SALE.

A GOOD Second Class Piano Forte for sale, cheap. For particulars enquire of the Subscriber.
 F. W. BATHURICK.
 Newmarket, April 24, 1856. 191f

NEW GOODS! CHEAP GOODS

THE Subscriber has much pleasure in informing his friends and the public generally, that he has purchased the Establishment so long and favourably conducted by R. H. SMITH, Esq., and is now opening out a

LARGE AND CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF NEW GOODS

OF THIS
SPRING'S IMPORTATIONS,
 Of the LATEST STYLES, adapted to the season and the wants of the community—a among which will be found a good selection of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, CLOTHS, CASHMERES, DOE SKINS, &c.

Boots, Shoes, & Gaiters,

Of American Manufacture,
 For Ladies, Misses, Men and Boys, well worthy of an inspection. Children's Fancy and Durable.

HATS, STRAW BONNETS, & RIBBONS

Of the latest Parisian, English and American Fashions, in great variety.

AMERICAN TOOLS

Of the celebrated Rochester make, With Philadelphia and Flint's Mill and Mallet SAWS.

Bar, Rod, Plate, Hoop, Band and Sceds

IRON. ALSO STEEL

Of the different kinds required by Blacksmiths.

TEAS,

GROCERIES, CROCKERY, &c.

To which particular attention is invited.

PAPER HANGINGS & WILLOW-WARE

In endless variety.

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Made under his own personal inspection, by experienced workmen, in the most FASHIONABLE STYLE.

On the shortest notice, and warranted to fit.

MILLINERY SHOW ROOM

Will be found complete with all that is new and desirable in Silk, Satin, Crapes, Tussan, Straw, and

FANCY BONNETS, DRESS CAPS, HEAD DRESSES, SILK CAPES, &c.

Millinery made to Order, in the best manner and on short notice.

M. W. B. invites an inspection of his stock of Goods, and hopes by strict attention to business to merit and receive a share of patronage, with which his predecessor was so liberally favored.

M. W. BOGART.
 Newmarket, April 17, 1856. 191f

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT MANUFACTORY.

HOLLAND LANDING.

CALL and examine our Stock of Implements before you purchase elsewhere, which consists of:

REAPING AND MOWING MACHINES,

THRASHING MACHINES,
 SEED DRILLS, CULTIVATORS,
 PLOUGHS, TURNIP DRILLS,
 STRAW CUTTERS,
 ONE HORSE STEEL HOES,

HORSE RAKES, &c., &c.
 These machines are all warranted to be made of the best material.

J. WALTON, & CO.
 Holland Landing, April 22, 1856. 191f

DONALD SUTHERLAND

Begs to inform his customers and the Public, that he has now received his

SPRING SUPPLIES

OF
 STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

WHICH FOR
 CHEAPNESS VARIETY
 AND NOVELTY OF FASHION,

Cannot be surpassed.

All Goods marked in plain figures and one price strictly adhered to.

The Stock consists in part of

FRENCH MERINOS, PRINTED DELAINES,
 " DELAINES, " COURBURES,
 " " " BARGUES,
 SILKS,
 SHAWLS,
 RIBBONS,
 LACES,
 FLOWERS,
 HOSIERY,
 GLOVES,
 PARASOLS.

Also a large quantity of

DRESS TRIMMINGS,

GAMMETS AND DAMASK,
 BONNETS AND STRAW GOODS.

WEST ENGLISH, FRENCH
 AND GERMAN BROADCLOTHS,
 BLACK AND COLORED
 CASSIMERES, DOESKINS,
 TWEEDS, SUMMER COATINGS,
 BEDFORD AND WINDSOR
 TROUSERS COATS, AMERICAN
 SATINETTS, DRILLS, &c.

NEW STYLE OF PLAIN AND FANCY
 SILK VESTINGS,
 WHITE AND FIGURED
 MARSEILLES.

BARDIAN CHECK SILK
 CRAVATS, BEAUFORT
 OPERA TIES.

A large assortment of

MEN'S & BOY'S CLOTHING

ADAPTED FOR THE SEASON, made up in his own Establishment, of the LATEST STYLE and FIT, under the direction of an experienced Cutter.

GROCERIES,

HARDWARE,
 CARPENTERS TOOLS,
 CROCKERY,
 CHINA AND GLASSWARE,
 Of every description, always on hand.

THE HIGHEST PRICE

Given for Produce in Exchange for Goods.

CASH FOR WHEAT.

Newmarket, April 15, 1856. 181f

Columbus H. Green,
 BARRISTER, &c., 67 King-Street (East), Toronto.

DR. E. C. EDMONDS,

Surgeon Dentist,
 SUCCESSOR TO W. C. ADAMS, D.D.S.,
 HEREBY informs the Public, that he will be staying at

McLeod's Hotel, Aurora, the 13 and 14th of each month.

Hewitt's, Newmarket, the 16th and 17th do.
 McDonald's, Bradford, the 21st and 22nd do.
 J. Boddy's, Bond Head, the 23rd and 24th do.
 R. Parker's Store, Chalkville, the 26th of May, July, September, November, January, and March.

Henry Stone's do., Penville, the 27th do.
 W. Moore's do., Brownsville, the 28th do.
 Mrs. Stead's, Lloydston, the last do.
 Mansion House, Sharon, the 18th of June, August, October, December, February, and April.

Queensville, the 19th do., &c.
 Where he may be consulted in all cases relative to his profession. 191f

SOMETHING NEW.

THE GEORGE HAWLEY

PATENT SHINGLE MACHINE,

FOR Splitting or Riving and Shaving Shingles, may be seen at Benjamin Pearson's Aurora.

It is capable of making from 2000 to 3000 shingles per hour, of superior quality. It works equally well for making heading, and is worked by any power equal to one horse. It may be taken to the forest, attached by a belt to a horse power, and make 20,000 per day. It makes more shingles from a given quantity of bolts, of better quality in less time and with less power, than any other machine; and the shingles when made find a ready sale at high prices in the American Market. It will make fair work out of timber that could not be worked by hand. The machine is all of iron, is very strong and durable and not liable to break or get out of order, and so simple in construction and operation that any person of ordinary capacity readily learns to attend it. It has the still further recommendation of being a Canadian Invention and Patent.

The Subscribers hold the right for the United Counties of York and Peel, and will sell township or machine rights at great bargains. They will sell a machine and right at a price that the machine will pay its cost every twenty days, together with cost of stock and labour of tending.

All who are curious to see it work, or who may think this statement large, are requested to call and witness its operation for themselves.

BENJAMIN PEARSON.
 THOMAS PEARSON.
 Aurora, April 11th, 1856. 18m3

Particularly IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Subscriber in returning thanks to his Friends Neighbours, and the Public generally in and around the

VILLAGE OF AURORA.

For the patronage extended to him, would beg leave to inform all who may desire to purchase

Goods Suitable for the Season,

That he is now opening an assortment which it is hoped will give satisfaction, with regard to

QUALITY AND PRICES.

To all who may favour him with a call.

The Subscriber will keep constantly on hand a general assortment of

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,

Hardware,

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Boots and Shoes,

All of which he will dispose of CHEAP for CASH, or

PRODUCE.

N.B.—A quantity of Dried Apples, Plums and Peaches for sale.
 Aurora, Dec. 17th, 1855. 20f

SPRING FASHIONS!

Bonnets, Mantillas, Dresses, &c.

MISS MAGUIRE,

Grateful for past Patronage, respectfully Solicits an Inspection of her Spring Stock of

Millinery, consisting in part of

New and Appropriate Styles in
 Silk, Satin, and Lace Caps,
 Plain and Fancy Straw Bonnets,
 Children's White and Coloured Hats,
 Bonnet Shapes,
 Very Rich Feathers,
 Wire Frames,
 Flowers,
 Straw Trimmings,
 White and Coloured Ribbons,
 Mourning and Dress Caps, &c., &c.

All of which she will sell for a very small advance for Cash. Money returned cheerfully if goods are not suitable.

GAMMETS AND DAMASKS.

For Sale.

All ordered work done at the Lowest Price.

Newmarket, April 24, 1856. 191f

F. W. BATHURICK

INFORMS the Public that he has made arrangements with the celebrated firm of

SMALL & ADDISON,

By means of which he can furnish

PIANOS, MELODEONS,

AND ALL KINDS OF

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,

Cheap.

Also MUSIC, INSTRUCTION BOOKS, &c., &c.

Newmarket, May 1, 1856. 201f

Dr. Hackett

HAS Removed to Garbutt Hill, in the house formerly occupied by Dr. Pyne.

Newmarket, May 7th, 1856. 211f

GEO. HUGHES, BROWNVILLE.

INVITES attention to his Stock of Goods, which for

Cheapness and Variety

He flatters himself is not surpassed in this part of Canada, among which will be found a choice selection of

SUGARS,

TEAS,

COFFEES,

TOBACCOS,

RICE, &c., &c.

CASSIMERES,

DOESKINS,

SATINETTS,

DOMESTIC CLOTHS,

BEAVER AND BROAD CLOTHS,

READY MADE CLOTHING,

LADY'S BONNETS,

CIRCULAR CAPES, &c., &c.,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

ROCHESTER TOOLS,

And in fact almost every article kept by Town or Country Merchants.

A GENERAL TAILORING & MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT

In connection with the above.

Brownsville, King, Jan'y 2d, 1856. 41f

FARM FOR SALE.

Lot 23, 6th Concession Township of King, 200 ACRES.

BETWEEN 50 TO 60 CLEARED;

A Beautiful stream of water runs through the Farm—which is within

SIX MILES OF AURORA.

On the Line of the Northern Rail Road.

TERMS are moderate and only one-third of the purchase money required down, the remainder in four yearly instalments.

Enquire of
 A. BOULTBEE,
 Newmarket. 101f

ATTENTION!

Selling off at Cost in Newmarket!

JOHN DAVISON

WILL sell the whole of his Stock of Goods at Cost Price for Cash, consisting of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

CROCKERY, &c.,

All of Superior Quality.

Parties wishing to purchase Cheap Goods will find it to their advantage to give him a call.

J. D. wishes to inform his old customers and the public generally, that he is now prepared to execute all orders for

BOOTS AND SHOES

Of every variety, on the shortest notice.

Two good Journeymen Shoemakers wanted.

JOHN DAVISON.
 Newmarket, Feb'y 13, 1856. 90f

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber begs to inform their customers and the public, that they have now received their Fall Stock, comprising a

Large and excellent assortment of

FALL & WINTER DRY GOODS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Suitable for a general country business, and which (having been purchased on advantageous terms) they are enabled to offer at

UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES.

Also on hand a large and good supply of

GROCERIES, Hardware, Crockery, &c., &c.

The Subscribers have also in connection with their Store an extensive

BOOT & SHOE

Establishment,

At which a varied assortment of ready made stock is always on hand, and where Customer's work is executed at the shortest notice and in the best style.

WILSON REID & CO.
 Sharon, Dec. 18, 1855.

FOR SALE.

LOT No. 28 in the Eighth Concession of 14 Whitechurch containing 200 acres. Ten acres are cleared and seeded down. There is a good well house, a quantity of good pine, and a valuable cedar swamp, and it is most advantageously watered.

For Terms enquire of Robt. Heasty adjoining lot, or apply to

A. BOULTBEE,
 Solicitor, &c., Newmarket. 61f

